Innovative approaches to Emergency and Disaster Medicine Education













Hello!

I am Marta Caviglia

MD, Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Researcher in Disaster Medicine and Humanitarian Health, CRIMEDIM





CRIMEDIM is a university-wide academic center that conducts research, education and training in the field of disaster medicine and humanitarian health.

The center is committed to promote innovative research projects and to foster learning and training programs using state of the art technologies to enhance the resilience of health systems in emergency, disaster and humanitarian crisis.



CRIMEDIM – Research Center in Emergency and Disaster Medicine. Address: Via Lanino, 1 – 28100 Novara (NO) Country: Italy. www.crimedim.uniupo.it



MAIN AREAS OF ACADEMIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING

DISASTER MEDICINE EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR DISASTER MANAGERS, LEADERS AND POLICY MAKERS

- European Master in Disaster Medicine (EMDM)
- PhD in Disaster Education, Disaster Medicine and Humanitarian Health
- Disaster and humanitarian fellowship

DISASTER MEDICINE EDUCATION
AND TRAINING FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

- Humanitarian Medic
- Disaster Medic
- Hospital Disaster Preparedness
- Pre-deployment Training for Ebola Emergency Response

DISASTER MEDICINE EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MEDICAL AND NURSING STUDENTS

- TdmT Training disaster medicine Trainers
- DisasterSISM
- Disaster Medicine module in the standard medical curriculum at the Università del Piemonte Orientale

AD HOC CURRICULUM
AND SIMULATION BASED
TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

- Basic and Advanced Modular Courses for Health Professionals
- Instructor Course and Faculty Development
- · Scenario-Based Training



MAIN AREAS OF REASEARCH

PROFESSIONALIZATION
OF HEALTH WORKERS
IN DISASTER AND
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



OPERATIONAL
RESEARCH IN DISASTER
AND HUMANITARIAN
SETTINGS

SIMULATION AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN DISASTER EDUCATION





HOSPITAL DISASTER RESILIENCE





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DISASTER

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

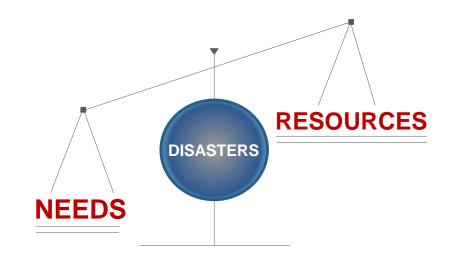
(UNISDR) [2 February 2017]





DISASTER

The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope using its own resources, and therefore may require assistance from external sources, which could include neighbouring jurisdictions, or those at the national or international levels.



(UNISDR) [2 February 2017]





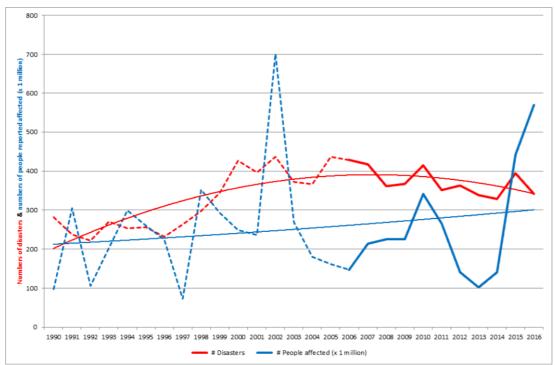
EMERGENCY

Emergency is sometimes used interchangeably with the term disaster, as, for example, in the context of biological and technological hazards or health emergencies, which, however, can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.





Figure 2: Numbers of disasters and total people reported affected (x 1 million): 1990-2016

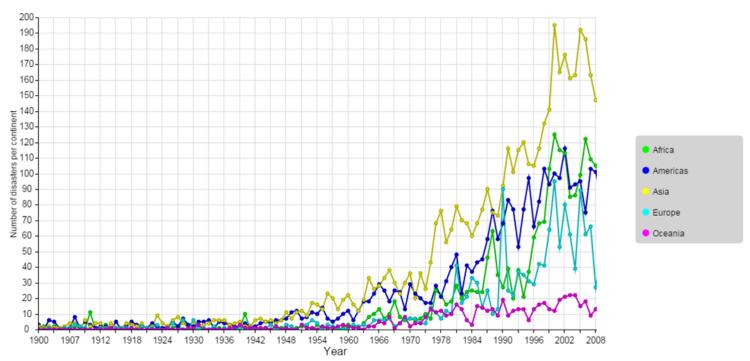


Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2016

www.emdat.be

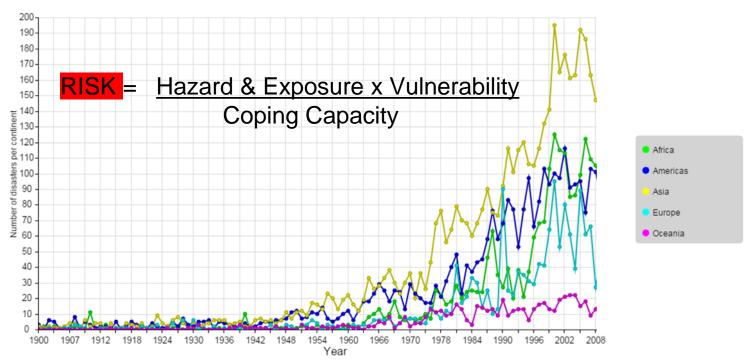
























DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.

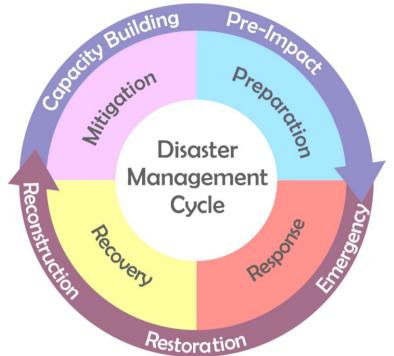
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Documents, tools and processes









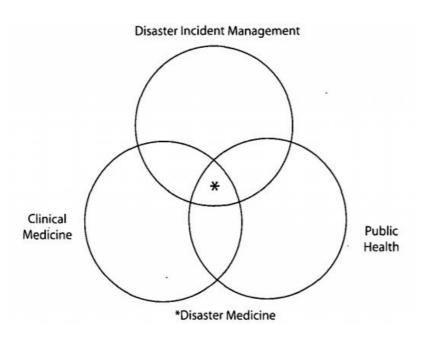
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Documents, tools and processes









Professionalization of Disaster Medicine—An Appraisal of Criterion-Referenced Qualifications

David A. Bradt, MD, MPH, FACEM, FAFPHM, DTM&H;¹ Christina M. Drummond, MBBS, DObstRCOG, DTM&H, FRACP, MPH, MAE, FAFPHM²

- ☐ Disaster Medicine Expert
- Disaster Medicine for Health
 - Care Providers
- Disaster Medicine for MedicalStudents



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

'Enhance the resilience of national health systems, including by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care, especially at the local level"

Education and training for a wide spectrum of health care professionals, including medical students, will improve resilience of communities towards disasters





Challenges: state of the art

- □ lack of awareness and education among communities and medical students
- lack of education and training of the different parties involved in the medical management of disasters
- no explicit inter-agency standards for evaluation of health personnel who respond to disasters

^{*} Perspectives of future physicians on disaster medicine and public health preparedness: challenges of building a capable and sustainable auxiliary medical workforce. Kaiser HE¹, Barnett DJ, Hsu EB, Kirsch TD, James JJ, Subbarao I.

^{*} Identifying deficiencies in national and foreign medical team responses through expert opinion surveys: implications for education and training. Djalali AI, Ingrassia PLI, Corte FD





Challenges: state of the art

- high willingness to fill the formative gap and welcome specific training in disaster medicine during medical school
- high interest in participating in future humanitarian deployments
- strong believe that **further professionalization** within the humanitarian aid sector is required

^{*} Italian medical students and disaster medicine: awareness and formative needs. Ragazzoni L¹, Ingrassia PL², Gugliotta G³, Tengattini M³, Franc JM⁴, Corte FD⁵.

^{*} Knowledge Levels and Training Needs of Disaster Medicine among Health Professionals, Medical Students, and Local Residents in Shanghai, China Tong Su, Xue Han, Fei Chen





- Disaster Medicine Experts
- Health Care Providers
- Medical Students







Disaster and Humanitarian Health Response Training Program

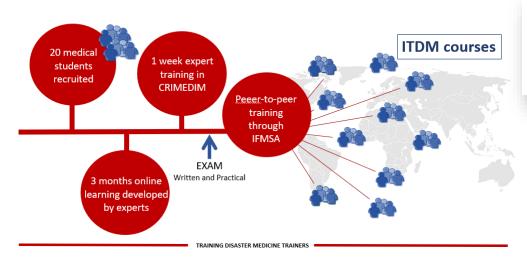








A Community of Undergraduate Disaster Medicine Trainers



Advances in Medical Education and Practice

Dovepress

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Peer-Assisted Learning (PAL)

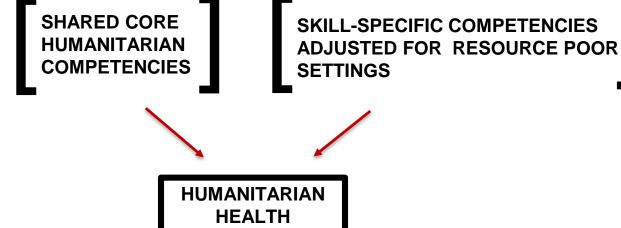
- Comparable to conventional education
- "Cognitive congruence"
- "Social congruence"







HumMedic



Burkle Jr FM,Walls AE, Heck JP et al. Academic affiliated training centers in humanitarian health, Part 1: program characteristics and professionalization preference of centers in North Americal. Prehosp Disaster Med. 2013:28(2):155-162

PROFESSIONAL



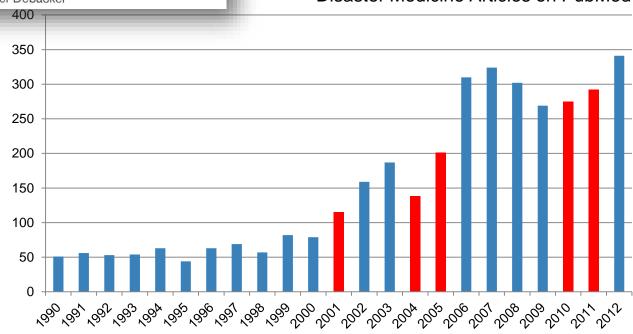




Education and research in disaster medicine and management: inextricably bound up with each other

Ives Hubloue^{a,b,c} and Michel Debacker^{a,b,c}

Disaster Medicine Articles on PubMed





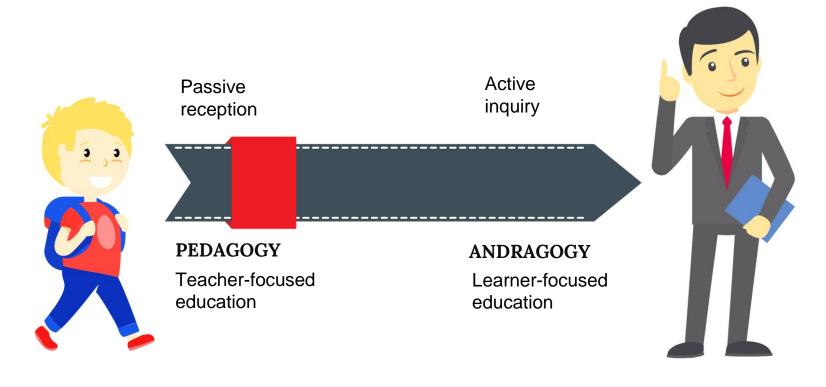


CRIMEDIM courses







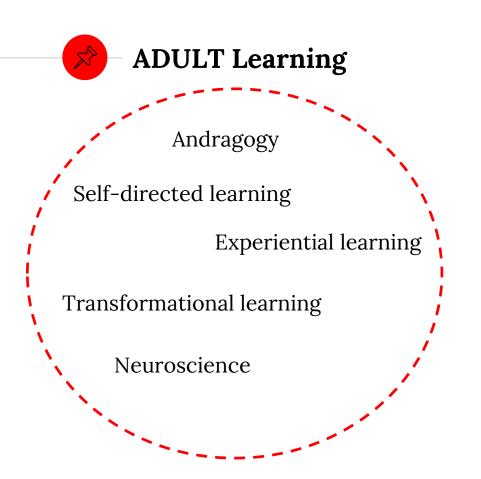






Andragogy	Self-Directed Learning	Experiential Learning
Students bring in their experiences to guide them along the journey of learning	Students take ownership of their learning	The essence of adult learning is making sense of experiences.
 Need for Knowledge Motivation Willingness Experience Self direction Orientation to learning 	 Set their learning goals Engage in the learning process (Learning Style) Self-reflection and self-evaluation 	Experience: Do something Plan: Reflect: Bearing in mind Think about your conclusions what you did Conceptualise: Make generalisations





- To address perceived learner needs
- Choose instructional strategies in alignment with real learning contexts
- Choose the technology that best supports the instructional strategy





- Substantial experience
- Immediately useful
- Decide for themselves
- Need to validate
- Resource for teacher and fellow learners







- Involve participants
- Serve as facilitator
- Recognize and respect their expertise
- Encourage to share experiences
- Explain training objectives





S\$

ADULT Learning



"Tell me, and I will forget.
Show me, and I may remember.
Involve me, and I will
understand."
Confucio





☐ Learn By Doing







□ Learn By Doing
□ Simulation
□ Automatic Actions





Simulations

Anger
Sadness
AnxyetyFear
Emotions

Timing Stress Under Pressure

Maximum Speed

Cognitive
Information Overload
Selective Attention

Less Risky Choices

Automatic Action
Previous Experiences
Behavioural Patterns

Routine









Simulations

Automatic Actions



Retarded Actions



Freezing





Simulations

- Virtual Reality Simulations
- □ Table Top Simulations
- □ Real Size Simulations

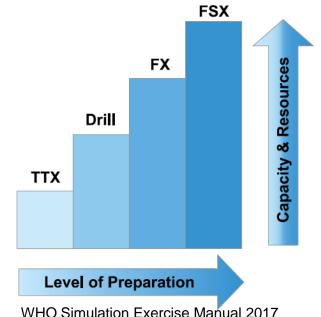




Simulations

Building Block Approach

start with basic exercises that test specific aspects of preparedness and response, followed by progressively complex exercises requiring additional preparation time and resources.





















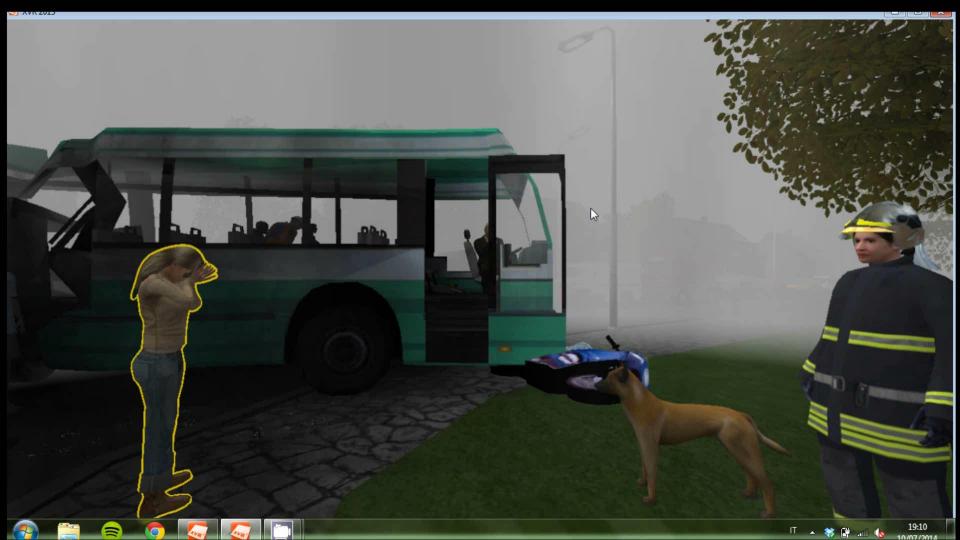


Type of training

- Individual training
- Team training









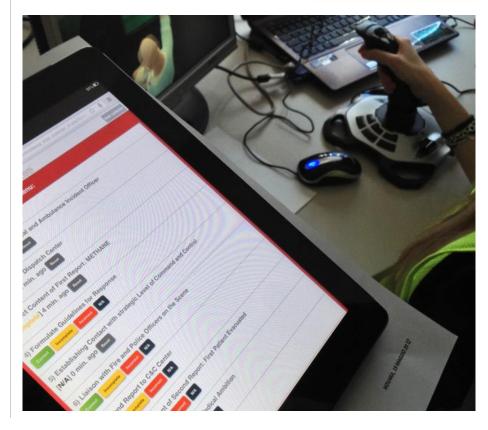




XVR on Scene

Aim

- Interactive teaching
- ☐ Train & Exercise
- Evaluate

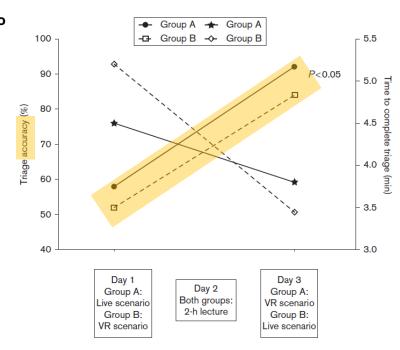






Virtual reality and live simulation: a comparison between two simulation tools for assessing mass casualty triage skills

Pier Luigi Ingrassia, Luca Ragazzoni, Luca Carenzo, Davide Colombo, Alba Ripoll Gallardo and Francesco Della Corte



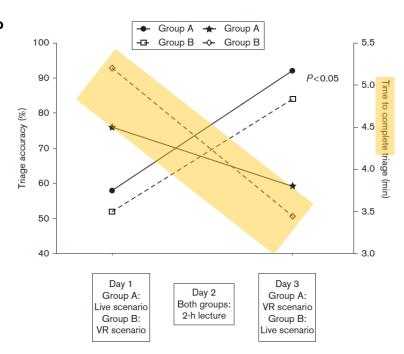
Comparison of the improvement in triage accuracy and speed in both groups through the timeline. The upper line graph shows the increased triage accuracy in group A (♠) and in group B (□) and the decreased time to complete triage in group A (★) and in group B (⋄) from day 1 to day 3. VR, virtual reality.





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VR simulation, compared with live simulation, had equivalent ability in assessing MCT skills, in terms of triage accuracy, intervention correctness, and speed, of naive medical students using the START triage algorithm, and to detect improvements in the medical expertise after a 2-h lecture





Comparison of the Sacco Triage Method Versus START Triage Using a Virtual Reality Scenario in Advance Care Paramedic Students

Trevor Nirmal Jain, MSM CD, MScDM, MD*; Luca Ragazzoni, MD[†]; Henrik Stryhn, MSc, Samuel J. Stratton, MPH, MD[§]; Francesco Della Corte, MD[§]

Victim ID	Sex	Age	Airway	RR	HR	CRT	Amb	Outcome
43	М	19	Clear	16	110	<2	Υ	Released from ER with superficial abrasions
282	F	17	Clear	18	90	>2	Y	Fractured wrist, reduced and casted, released
378	M	44	Clear	20	130	>2	Υ	Resuscitated with IV fluids, wound repair by plastics
380	М	60	Clear	18	130	>2	N	Liver laceration, right hemothorax, right tib/fib fracture, pelvic fracture, died day 3 of sepsis
412	F	27	Clear	24	130	<2	Υ	Deep lacerations, right eye globe rupture, lived with right vision loss
538	F	60	Clear	24	100	<2	Ν	Taken to OR for reduction of hip dislocation, left ankle fracture reduction
784	М	57	Clear	12	45	>2	N	Left initially by first responders, upon return found pulseless, pronounce dead in the field
803	M	23	Clear	22	110	<2	Y	Traumatic pancreatitis, discharged one week later
864	F	32	Clear	26	110	<2	Ν	Required mild sedation, released to family
911	F	32	Obstructed	12	140	>2	Ν	Released from pinned position, suffered respiratory arrest, pronounced dead in the field



Figure 1. A screenshot of the virtual reality scenario environment with an example of Triage Card visualized during the simulation.





in Disaster Medicine

Virtual Reality Simulation Training for Ebola Deployment

Luca Ragazzoni, MD; Pier Luigi Ingrassia, MD, PhD; Lina Echeverri, MD; Fabio Maccapani, MD; Lizzy Berryman; Frederick M. Burkle, Jr, MD, MPH, DTM; Francesco Della Corte, MD

ABSTRACT

Both virtual and hybrid simulation training offer a realistic and effective educational framework and opportunity to provide virtual exposure to operational public health skills that are essential for infection control and Ebola treatment management. This training is designed to increase staff safety and create a safe and realistic environment where trainees can gain essential basic and advanced skills. (*Disaster Med Public Health Preparedness.* 2015;9:543-546)

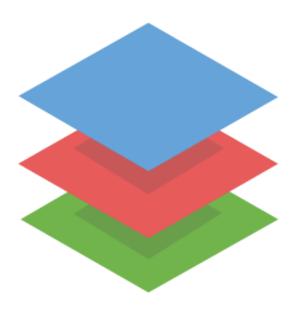
Keywords: Ebola, professionalization, simulation, education and training





ISEE

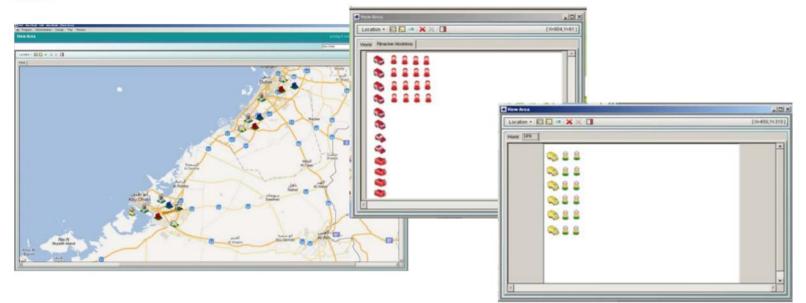


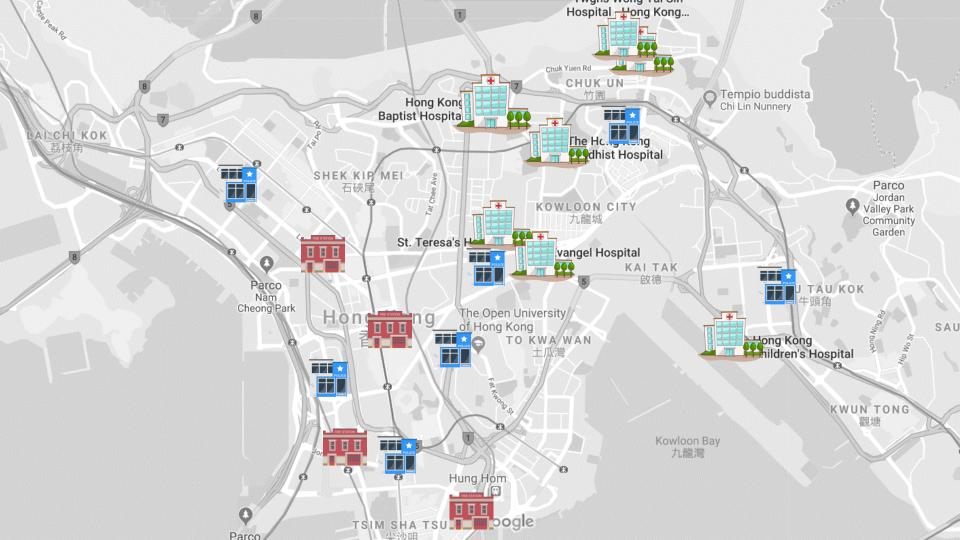






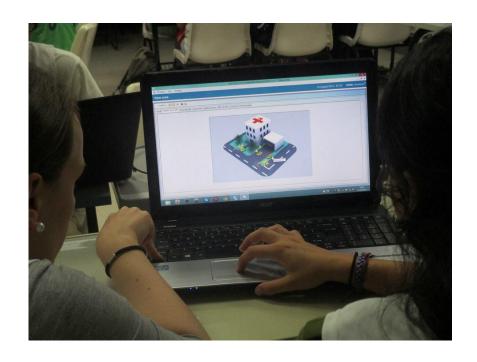
The basis for ISEE is a representation of your region inside ISEE through GIS maps. On these maps, all active and storage locations where incident management staff, vehicles and materials are present are recreated. The realistic number of resources are positioned in every virtual location. The travel time module in ISEE simulates realistic distances and travel times.



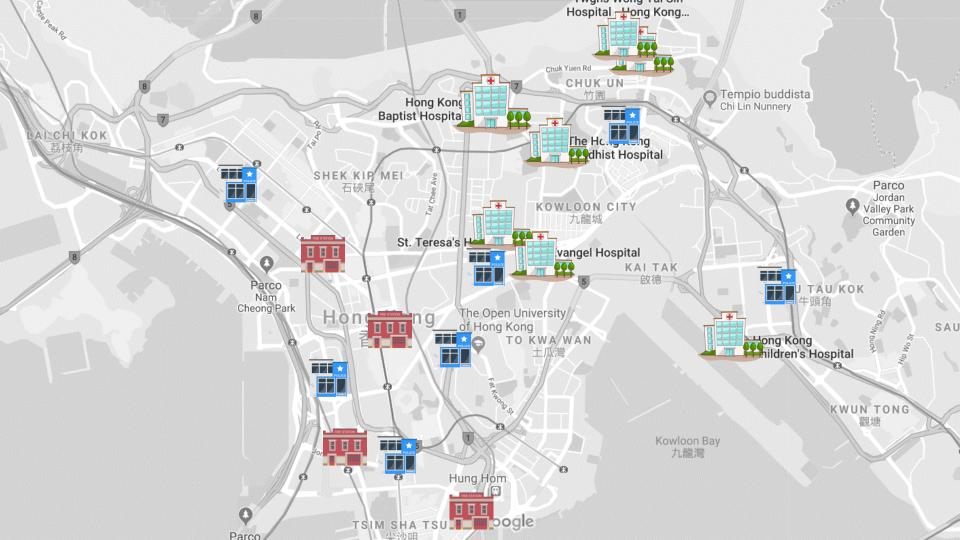




ISEE







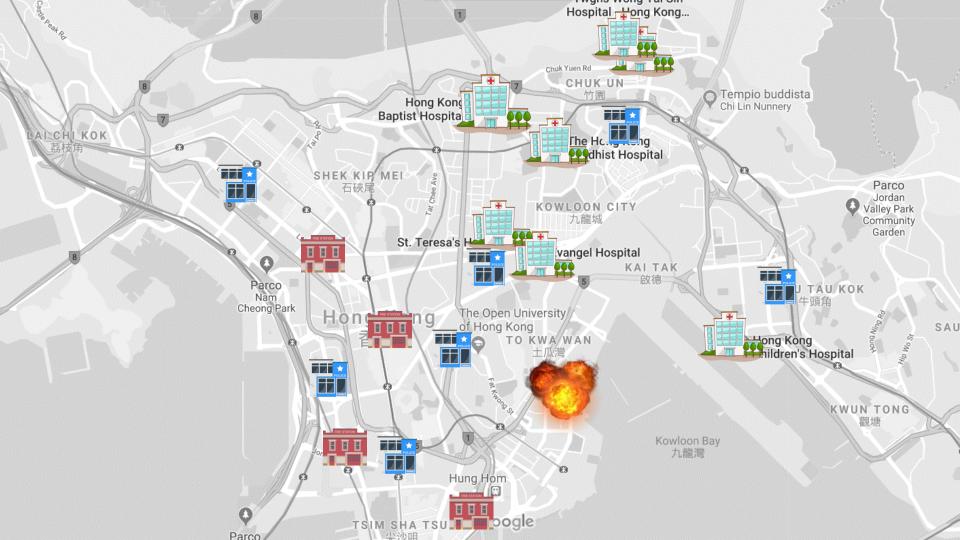














ISEE simulator









- ☐ Train & Exercise
 - Preparedness & Planning
 - Response

ISEE

Evaluate a response plan

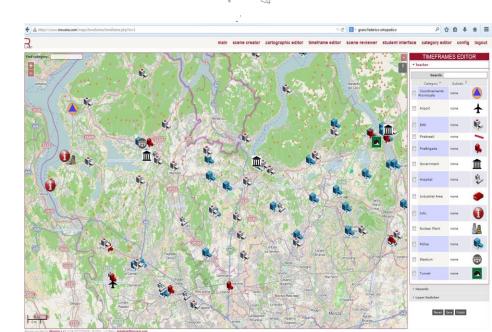




Table Top

















Table Top













































Performance Indicators (PI)

Table 4. Pre-hospital and hospital command-and-control

Activity	Objective	a	
Pre-hospital			
Tabard indicating medical and ambulance incident officer	Immediately	Р	
First report to dispatch center	Within 2 minutes	JE	
Correct content of first report: METHANE	METHANE	•	
Formulate guidelines for response	Within 3 minutes	1(
Establishing contact with strategic level of command and control	Within 5 minutes	U	
Liaison with fire and police officers on the scene	Within 5 minutes		
Second report to command & control center	Within 10 minutes		
Correct content of second report: first patient evacuated	Indicate when First Patient wil		
·	be evacuated		
Establishing level of medical ambition	Within 10 minutes		
First patient evacuated	Within 15 minutes		
Information to media on the scene	Within 30 minutes		
SUBTOTAL			
Hospital			
Declare a major incident	Within 1 minutes		
Deciding on level of preparedness for strategic management	Within 3 minutes		
Decide what additional resources will be needed	Within 3 minutes		
Establish contact with strategic management	Within 5 minutes		
Assigning functions and positioning according to the plan	Inmediato		
Establishing level of medical ambition	Within 10 minutes		
Establishing contact with the scene	Within 5 minutes		
Staff briefing	Within 8 minutes		
Content of staff briefing: situation report	Yes/No		
Assignments	Yes/No		
Summarizing	Yes/No		
Time of new staff briefing	Yes/No		
Information to press release	Within 30 minutos		
Correct content of press release	Check First Report		

Impact of training in medical disaster management:a pilot study using a new tool for live simulation

PIER LUIGI INGRASSIA¹, DAVIDE COLOMBO¹, FEDERICO LORENZO BARRA¹, LUCA CARENZO¹, JEFFREY FRANC², FRANCESCO DELLA CORTE¹

¹CRIMEDIM Research Center in Disaster and Emergency Medicine, Department of Translational Medicine, Università del Piemonte Orientale "A. Avoqadro", Novara, Italy. ²University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.





ADULT Learning

- Adults prefer to learn by doing
- Debriefing is the key of experiential adult learning
- Objective debriefing makes the learning more effective and efficient

EXPERIENCE

DEBRIEFING

COMPREHENSION





Innovative approaches to Emergency and Disaster

Medicine Education





Innovative approaches to Emergency and Disaster Medicine Education

The use of state-of-the-art technologies in both traditional an non-traditional manners





Innovative approaches to Emergency and Disaster Medicine Education

- The use of state-of-the-art technologies in both traditional an non-traditional manners
- Applying different educational methodologies into the same educational programs to enhance students' understanding and learning through meaningful experience





Innovative approaches to Emergency and Disaster Medicine Education

- The use of state-of-the-art technologies in both traditional an non-traditional manners
- Applying different educational methodologies into the same educational programs to enhance students' understanding and learning through meaningful experience
- Ongoing process to re-define the learning objectives and to adapt technologies and methodologies accordingly





The Art of Innovation







The Art of Innovation



- Make meaning → desire to change the world
- □ "Jump curves" concept → evolution, curiosity, creativity
- Let 100 flowers blossom → people as resources



Thanks!

Any questions?

You can find me at

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WORKSHOP









